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ABSTRACT

The glossary is one of twenty in various subject areas of vocational education designed to assist the student in vocabulary mastery for particular vocational education courses. They are part of the Vocational Reading Power Project, Title III, E.S.E.A. This glossary is for a course in modern printing processes. It is divided into two parts: one provides the student with two definitions for each term listed; the second part lists the same words with space for the student's definition. It is intended that upon completion of the course, mutually agreeable definitions for each term will be arrived at by the instructor and the students. These definitions will be made available to future students taking the course. (AG)

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MODERN PRINTING PROCESSES
Glossary of Key Words

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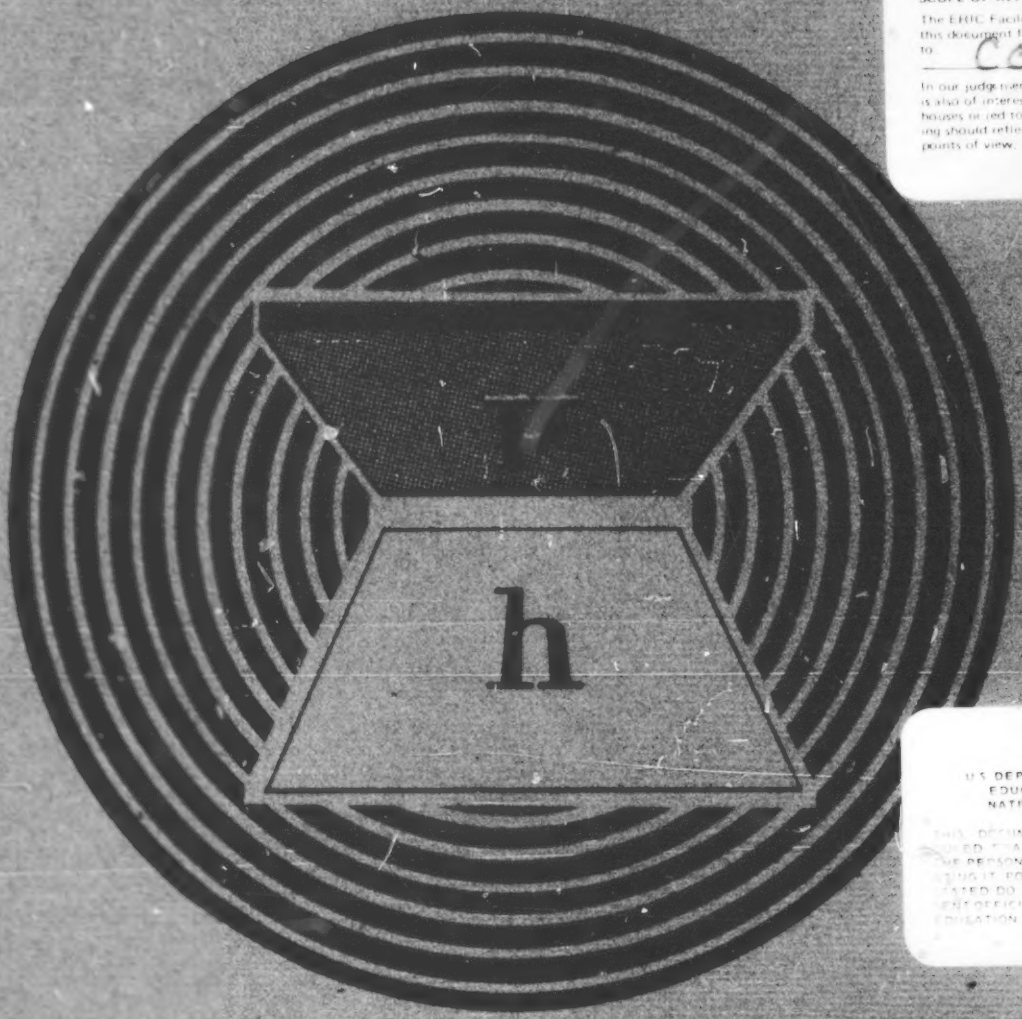

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Vocational Reading Power
E.S.E.A. Title III

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To The Student

This Glossary of Key Words was prepared to help you in your course. The words that follow were judged by your instructor to be the most important for you to understand.

Directions

The Glossary is divided into two parts. The first part lists the key words at the left side of the page. Across from the key words are two definitions for that word. The "A" definition is more difficult and specific. The "B" definition is easier and more general. During a learning activity, you are to use both definitions to help you understand. After the learning activity, you are to write your definition of the word as you understand it.

The second part just lists words. There is space for you to write your understanding of those words. Also, at the end of the booklet are blank lines. Here, you and your instructor will list and define the words which were left out.

At the end of the course, your definitions and the instructor's definitions will be joined together. These will be printed and given to the students who come after you have graduated. It is hoped that, with your help, the future students of vocational education will be greatly benefited.

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a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ACETATE	a) A salt or ester of acetic acid. b) A thin plastic sheet (.003" -- .004") used as a covering or film base.
ARTWORK	a) A page or layout prepared as an original for printing. b) Same.
AUTOSCREEN	a) Halftone negative. b) Film which has the halftone screen already in film. You do not have to use any other screen to make a halftone negative.
BRISTOL	a) Two outstanding characteristics are stiffness and receptivity to writing ink, commonly used whenever an inexpensive stiff paper is required, available in both smooth and antique finishes. b) A heavy sheet of paper used for items like postcards, IBM cards, etc.
BOND	a) A grade of writing or printing paper used where strength, durability, and permanence are essential requirements; used for letterheads, business forms, etc. b) A common grade of paper used for letterheads, business forms, etc.
CALENDER	a) A set or stack of horizontal cast-iron rolls at the end of a paper-making machine. The paper is passed between the rolls to increase the smoothness and gloss of its surface. b) A set of rollers on a paper-making machine which smooth out the sheet.
CAMERA	a) A photographic apparatus in which sensitive plates or film are exposed, the image being formed by means of a lens. b) A device used to make negatives (black and white image of something).
CHARACTER	a) A symbol as used in a writing system. b) A letter of the alphabet or symbol; !, 8, B, &, etc.

ACETATE

ARTWORK

AUTOSCREEN

BRISTOL

BOND

CALENDER

CAMERA

'ARACTER

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

CODES	a) A system of signals for communication by telegraph, heliograph, etc. b) A series of holes punched into a paper tape which stands for numbers, letters, and special characters.
COMPOSITION	a) The process of setting and arranging type for printing. b) Setting type by hand or machine and arranging it for the final printing.
CONTACT	a) A state or fact of touching; a touching or meeting of bodies. b) To have two pieces of film together without a gap of air between them.
DARKROOM	a) A room from which the actinic rays of light have been excluded: used in making, handling, and developing film, etc. b) A light-tight room used to expose photographic film and paper. The room usually has a dark green or red safelight.
DELETION	a) To strike out or take out; cancel; erase. b) To remove a misspelling or to take out.
DENSITY	a) Opaqueness of the developed actinized film in a negative. b) The blackness of a negative or the amount of light a picture will reflect.
DEVELOPER	a) The reducing agent or solution used to develop a photographic film or plate. b) The chemical used to make the exposed film turn black.
EMULSION	a) The light sensitive layer on a photographic film, plate, or paper, consisting of one or more of the silver halides in gelatin. b) The coating on film, paper, or plate which makes the image.

CODES

COMPOSITION

CONTACT

DARKROOM

DELETION

DENSITY

DEVELOPER

EMULSION

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

ENLARGE	a) To make larger than the original or negative by means of a lens. b) To make bigger.
EXPOSE	a) Photographic term for period of time during which a light-sensitive surface is exposed to light either in a camera or printing frame. b) When light hits a light sensitive material.
FILTER	a) A screen of dyed gelatin or glass used to control the rendering of color or to diminish the intensity of light. b) Colored plastic or glass used to reduce light or change its color.
FIXER (Hypo)	a) Application of a chemical solution to render a photographic image permanent; sodium (thiosulfate) or sodium (hyposulfite). b) A chemical to make the image on a negative or print permanent.
FOCUS	a) Point at which light passing through lenses of camera converge on photographic film, plate or ground glass to form a sharp image of the original. b) Where an image passing through a lens meets the film and forms a sharp (detailed) image.
FONT	a) A complete assortment of type of one size and style, including all letters of the alphabet, both large and small points, accents, etc. b) The complete set of type of one size and face.
GALLEY	a) A shallow metal tray used to hold type. b) A shallow tray used to hold type.
GELATIN	a) A brittle, nearly transparent, faintly yellow odorous, and almost tasteless organic substance, obtained by boiling in water the ligaments, bones, skins, etc., of animals, and forming the basis of jellies, glues and the like. b) The substance used to hold the silver halides in suspension on film.

ENLARGE

EXPOSE

FILTER

FIXER (Hypo)

FOCUS

FONT

GALLEY

GELATIN

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

GLOSSY

a) Having a special appearance, lustrous.
b) To have a shining appearance.
A photographic print that has a shiney surface.

GRADATIONS

a) In photographic originals and prints, the range of tones from the brightest highlights to the deepest shadows.
b) Variation in the color shades of originals and prints.

HALFTONE

a) Photomechanical printing surface and impression made from this surface in which detail and tone values are shown by using a series of evenly spaced dots of varying size and shape. The dot area varies in direct proportion to the intensity of tones they represent.
b) A reproduction of continuous tone artwork, like a photograph, with the image formed by dots of various size.

HICKEY

a) In offset-lithography, a spot or imperfection in the printing due to many things, such as dirt on the press, hardened specks of ink, etc., on the plate.
b) A flaw in printing because of lint, dirt, or dried ink on the printing plate.

HIGHLIGHT

a) The lightest or whitest parts in a photograph represented in a halftone by the smallest dots or the absence of all dots.
b) The lightest part of a picture.

IMAGE

a) A likeness, similitude of a person, animal, or thing. An optical counterpart or appearance of an object, such as is produced by reflection from a mirror, refraction by a lens or the passage of luminous rays through a small aperture.
b) Same.

IMPRESSION

a) In printing, the inked image printed on paper as it runs through the press.
b) Same.

GLOSSY

GRADATIONS

HALFTONE

HICKEY

HIGHLIGHT

IMAGE

IMPRESSION

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

INK	a) A fluid or viscous substance used for writing or printing. b) Thick bodied substance used to print with on a press.
ITALIC	a) Type that slants to the right. b) Type that slants to the right, used for words requiring emphasis.
JUSTIFICATION	a) In composition, to space out line uniformly to the correct length. b) In composition, to space out lines to the same length by adding or subtracting equal space from between the words.
KERN	a) That part of the type which projects beyond the body or shank. b) Any part of the type which sticks out over the main body of the type.
LAYOUT	a) Preliminary sketch or arrangement showing size, and position of various elements used in printing a job. b) Drawing or sketch of a proposed printed piece.
LEADED	a) Placing a two point piece of metal between each line. b) Same.
LETTERSPACE	a) The spacing between each letter of a word. b) Putting space between each letter of a word.
LITHOGRAPH	a) Type of printing based on principle that oil and water will not mix. b) Printing from a flat surface using the fact that water and oil does not mix.
MITER	a) To cut rules or borders at a 45° angle, so they will fit properly at corners. b) Same.
MULTICOLOR	a) Of many colors. b) A sheet of paper that has more than one color.

INK

ITALIC

JUSTIFICATION

KERN

LAYOUT

LEADED

LETTERSPACE

LITHOGRAPH

MITER

MULTICOLOR

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

NEGATIVE

a) A photographic image on film in which black values in the original subject are transparent, and white values are opaque; light grays are dark, and dark grays are light.
b) An image on film with highlights and shadows in opposite to those on the original.

OFFSET

a) Transfer of ink from freshly printed sheet to back of another sheet.
b) A form of lithographic printing.

OPAQUE

a) To paint out areas on a negative not wanted on the plate, or in paper, the property which makes it less transparent.
b) To cover up pin holes on negatives, or in paper, to block out light.

ORIGINAL

a) A new work, writing, or the like, as opposed to any copy or imitation.
b) New camera ready copy, the artwork that is done by an artist.

ORTHOCHROMATIC

a) Photographic services, insensitive to red, but sensitive to ultraviolet, blue, yellow, and orange rays.
b) Coatings that are sensitive to ultraviolet, blue, yellow and orange light.

OVERLAYS (Art)

a) In artwork, a transparent covering over copy where color break, instructions or corrections are marked.
b) In artwork, a transparent sheet over the artwork showing color breakdown, special instructions, or corrections.

OVERLAYS (Print)

a) In printing, a piece of paper or other material pasted on the tympan sheet to equalize the impression.
b) Paper or tissue pasted under the tympan sheet to equalize pressure.

PACKING

a) Putting thin paper under the tympan, blanket, or plate to get the correct thickness.
b) Same.

NEGATIVE

OFFSET

OPAQUE

ORIGINAL

ORTHOCHROMATIC

OVERLAYS (Art)

OVERLAYS (Print)

PACKING

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

PERFORATING

a) Making continuous series of holes or slits in paper so it will tear easily.
b) Making continuous series of holes or slits in paper so it will tear apart easily.

PHOTO

a) A word element meaning "light."
b) Common word for picture.
A word meaning "light" that is put together with other words for new meaning.

PICA

a) A unit of type measurement equal to 12 points or 1/6".
b) A unit of type measurement equal to approximately 1/6".

PLATEMAKER

a) A machine used to expose plates and proofing materials for printing.
b) Same.

POSITIVE

a) A photographic image on film or paper which corresponds to the original copy.
The reverse of a negative.
b) A photographic image on film or paper with its black and white areas the same as the original.

PRESSMAN

a) A person who runs a printing press.
b) Same.

PROPORTIONAL

a) Having the same or a constant ratio or relation.
b) Having a relationship or ratio of one side to another: 1:2, 3:6, 2:4, 8" X 10": 10" X 12-1/2": 10.4" X 13".

PULPS

a) The word or other vegetable fiber from which paper is made.
b) Same.

QUAD

a) Piece of metal less than type high, used for spacing material in setting type.
b) In composition, blank spacing material less than type high, used to fill out lines.

PERFORATING

PHOTO

PICA

PLATEMAKER

POSITIVE

PRESSMAN

PROPORTIONAL

PULPS

QUAD

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

REGISTER	a) Fitting of two or more printing images on the same paper in exact alignment with each other. b) Same.
RERUN	a) To print a job again. b) To run again.
ROMAN	a) Designating or pertaining to the style of printing types most commonly used in modern books. b) A type style which has a cross line at the end of each stroke.
SAFELIGHT	a) In photography, the special darkroom lamp used for illumination without fogging sensitized materials. b) A light used in the darkroom that will not affect the light-sensitive materials being used.
SCRIPT	a) A type imitating handwriting. b) A type style which looks like handwriting.
SENSITIZED	a) To render sensitive to light or other forms of radiant energy. b) A light sensitive coating.
SHORTSTOP (Stop Bath)	a) A chemical used to stop the development of film or paper. b) Same.
SHUTTER	a) A mechanical device for opening and closing the aperture of a camera lens to expose a plate or film. b) A device for letting light through an opening and shutting it off.
SLUG(1)	a) A one-piece line of type. b) Same.
SLUG(2)	a) A strip of metal usually six points thick, used for spacing between lines. b) Same.

REGISTER

RERUN

ROMAN

SAFELIGHT

SCRIPT

SENSITIZED

SHORTSTOP
(Stop Bath)

SHUTTER

SLUG(1)

SLUG(2)

a) PRIMARY
b) SECONDARY

STRIPPER

a) A person who puts negatives (or positives) in position on a flat (goldenrod paper) prior to platemaking.
b) Same.

TEXT

a) The body matter of a page or book, as distinguished from the headings.
b) The reading matter of a page or book.

TINT

a) A reduction of a solid color. Color made lighter by adding white.
b) Lighter shade of a solid color.
A slight coloration of the printed sheet by the ink - it should not happen.

UNDERDEVELOPED

a) To develop short of the required amount.
b) To develop so that the image or background is not a solid black.

STRIPPER

TEXT

TINT

UNDERDEVELOPED

CLUSTER WORDS

Basic Weight

Blanket Cylinder

Blind Image

Bold Face Type

Brown Line

California Job Case

Color Break

Composing Stick

Composition Roller

Contact Print

Contact Screen

Crop Mark (Trim Marks)

Ductor Roller

"F" Stop

Felt Side

Filter Factor

Flash Exposure

Form Rollers

Foundry Type

Fountain Solution_____

_____

Gray Scale_____

_____

Gum Arabic_____

_____

Impression Cylinder_____

_____

Ink Distribution_____

_____

Ink Fountain_____

_____

Inking Up_____

_____

Laid Paper_____

_____

Letterpress_____

_____

Line a Gauge_____

_____

Molleton Cover

Offset Press

Offset Spray

Overprint Varnish

Panchromatic Film

PH Valve

Plaining Block

Plate Cylinder

Printing Press

Reflection Copy

Relative Humidity

Saddle Stitch

Safe Light

Screen Press

Set Solid

Side Stitch

Step and Repeat

Type-High

Vellum Fluish

Waterhouse Slot

Wire Side

Work and Back _____

_____

Work and Turn _____

_____

Wove Finish _____

_____

NEED TO KNOW WORDS

Bearer

Bed

Blanket

Bleed

Binding

Brownline

Collate

Copy

Cut

Descender

Diecut

Dummy

Duotone

Fanning

Flat

Flyer (Handbill)

Folio

Furniture

Grain

Gutter

Jogging

Lead

Leaders

Padding

Point

Quoin

Ream

Reglet

Score

Scum

Shadow

Sheetwise

Signature

Silverprint

Stitching

Tabloid

Transfer

Watermark